

He had been standing messenger mid-watch when an order came to increase speed, followed by a second order to throttle down and stop.

We immediately stopped all forward movement and were all thrown forward and down," he recalls. "All the lights went out. Steam immediately filled the compartment and made it hard to breathe."

As Peters was slammed to the deck and burned by the steam, the ocean began entering the engine room. It was a mixed blessing.

"The cold water felt good, but I was a noqualified swimmer in boot camp and barely made it around the pool to qualify as a swimmer," he said.

Peters began working his way toward the top of the engine room, hoping to find an air pocket.

"I felt the water rising up my chest toward my face. I knew I was going to die . . . I heard guys praying and crying. I remember hearing Terry Baughman (a shipmate) crying, 'God, please help us!'"

"As the water rose, I could see the faces of my mother and father and I saw the face of my girlfriend, Karen. I promised that if I got out of there, I would go back and marry her if she would have me."

CHAOS ABOVE

Crew member Bill Thibeault of Norwich, Conn., managed to get topside.

"There were helicopters flying around and lights all over. I didn't really realize what had happened until I got onto the ship's uppermost deck. Then I saw all the torn-up metal and pipes and everything, and I thought, 'Where's the rest of the ship?'"

The Evans had been struck amidships, and cut in two. The forward half, where all the deaths took place, sank in three minutes. The other half would be destroyed months later in target practice.

"I give the Melbourne credit," says Manley. "They turned the ship around and it was back within minutes even though it had damage to its front. They were trying to help us."

Cargo nets were lowered on the carrier and its crew "came down and helped some of our people."

"We assembled on the fantail of the Melbourne," he says. "They must have broke out their full ration of Foster lager. There were cases all over the place."

Manley and others were transferred to the Kearsage.

"It took three days until we got to Subic Bay (in the Philippines)," he says. "There was no way to tell anyone who was alive and who wasn't. My sister was calling (the Navy) every day and they wouldn't tell her anything. The Navy wouldn't release any information. When I got to Subic, I was able to call."

In New York City, Dorothy Reilly, a Roman Catholic nun, caught the end of a newscast by Walter Cronkite. "He immediately broke in and said that the Frank E. Evans had been sunk . . . I said out loud, 'That's by brother's ship.'"

"I ran to the radio to see if there was more news. I remembered someone saying that there were two ships with almost the same name, but when I heard on the radio that the ship was from Long Beach, I knew it was the ship my brother was on as well as his 20-year-old son."

Lawrence J. Reilly Sr. survived. His son, Lawrence Jr., did not.

There was a memorial service later for young Lawrence Reilly, who had lived in Long Beach. In the middle of it, his son, 15 months old, cried out, "Daddy."

"It was a heart-wrenching moment," says Dorothy. "The newspapers carried that picture and even if it were not in print, it would be indelibly printed in the hearts of all who heard that cry."

Peters, the Evans crew member who had been sure he was going to die, did not. Someone in the engine room had found a hatch leading to safety.

Peters was treated aboard the Melbourne for burns, then airlifted to the Kearsage, where he underwent surgery to remove burned skin. He was hospitalized in Subic Bay.

Of his injuries, he says, "I am sure others had it worse."

Yes, Peters did marry his girlfriend, Karen. They just celebrated their 31st anniversary. Peter has an insurance business in Redondo Beach.

The captain of the Evans was later reprimanded, "but most of us survivors never felt he was guilty of anything," says Peters.

The Melbourne's skipper was acquitted and then resigned from the Australian Navy.

THREE IN FAMILY

Seventy-four men, including five from Long Beach, lost their lives aboard the Evans in the dark, early hours of June 3, 1969. A list appears with this column, and three names on it resonate like the script from "Saving Private Ryan": Gary Loren Sage, Gregory Allen Sage, Kelly Jo Sage.

They were brothers.

"They were also my cousins," says Gayle Pierce, of Lincoln, Neb. "Their memorial is in Niobrara, Neb., their hometown. It is a great memorial."

Two years ago, on Memorial Day, a ceremony was held at the Sage Memorial. Eighteen members of the USS Frank E. Evans Association (which will convene in Long Beach in 2003) showed up in Niobrara to honor the three fallen shipmates.

"I think it is just wonderful that so many persons have kept the memories of these men alive," Pierce says.

MISSING NAMES

But on The Vietnam Memorial wall, the nation's most visible reminder of the war, the memory of the lost Evans crew members has not been kept alive. Their names are not listed.

Why not?

"Technicalities," Peters says with frustration. "I've done a lot of research on this."

To qualify for the wall, he says, a veteran had to have been killed in the combat zone, en route to it or while returning from a combat mission.

For the 74 lost Evans men that parameter is very thin, as Peters notes.

"We'd been on the gun line for two weeks. We came off the line and rendezvoused with the other ships for Operation Sea Spirit."

(A year earlier, appreciative Army officials had cited the Evans for "Conspicuously outstanding gunfire support in a critical and demanding phase of the war.")

Peters and everyone else interviewed for this column believe the names of the men belong on the wall.

"I think they should be there," says Manley, 54, and accounting manager. "I had three tours in Vietnam, but I knew guys on that ship who died who had more tours than I did. It's just not right."

His wife, Mary, agrees, but more tersely.

"It stinks," she says.

Thibeault, the Connecticut survivor, says the lost men should be regarded as combatants.

"They weren't killed in action. But we were there. We had fired our guns. These guys should be remembered."

He has tried to have them remembered in another way.

"I've contacted The History Channel. I've been trying to contact some Hollywood people as well, without any success. There should be a movie about this."

Through the years, Manley has remained somewhat tight-lipped. Mary says he has only begun to talk about it recently.

Yet, a few days ago, they note, their daughter, Jennifer, 24, asked, "What's the Evans?"

Says Manley, "Maybe I haven't talked about it enough."

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2002 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2002 THROUGH FY 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 201 of the conference report accompanying H. Con. Res. 83, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2002 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006. This status report is current through December 5, 2001.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 83. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2002 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 83 for fiscal year 2002 and fiscal years 2002 through 2006. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2002 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2003 of accounts identified for advance appropriations in the statement of managers accompanying H. Con. Res. 83. This list is needed to enforce section 201 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

The fifth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. If at the end of a session discretionary spending in any category exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) (as adjusted pursuant to section 251(b)), a sequestration of amounts within that category is automatically triggered to bring spending within the established limits. As the determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254, this table is provided for informational purposes only. The sixth and final table gives this same comparison relative to the revised section 251(c) limits envisioned by the budget resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 83—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

| | Fiscal year 2002 | Fiscal years 2002–2006 |
|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Appropriate Level: | | |
| Budget authority | 1,666,635 | n.a. |
| Outlays | 1,615,644 | n.a. |
| Revenues | 1,638,202 | 8,878,506 |
| Current Level: | | |
| Budget authority | 1,619,571 | n.a. |
| Outlays | 1,603,368 | n.a. |
| Revenues | 1,673,487 | 8,898,383 |
| Current Level over (+) / under (–) | | |
| Appropriate level: | | |
| Budget authority | –47,064 | n.a. |
| Outlays | –12,276 | n.a. |
| Revenues | 35,285 | 19,877 |

n.a.=Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2002 in excess of \$47,064,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2002 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2002 in excess of \$12,276,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2002 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue loss for FY 2002 in excess of \$35,285,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 83.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue loss for the period FY 2002 through 2006 in excess of \$19,877,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 83.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

| House Committee | 2002 | | 2002–2006 Total | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | BA | Outlays | BA | Outlays |
| Agriculture: | | | | |
| Allocation | 7,350 | 7,350 | 7,350 | 7,350 |
| Current Level | | 2 | | |
| Difference | –7,350 | –7,348 | –7,350 | –7,350 |
| Armed Services: | | | | |
| Allocation | 146 | 146 | 398 | 398 |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | –146 | –146 | –398 | –398 |
| Banking and Financial Services: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | 8 | 9 | 46 | 47 |
| Difference | 8 | 9 | 46 | 47 |
| Education and the Workforce: | | | | |
| Allocation | 5 | 5 | 32 | 32 |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | –5 | –5 | –32 | –32 |
| Commerce: | | | | |
| Allocation | 2,687 | 2,687 | –6,537 | –6,537 |
| Current Level | | | | |

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001—Continued

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

| House Committee | 2002 | | 2002–2006 Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | BA | Outlays | BA | Outlays |
| Difference | –2,687 | –2,687 | 6,537 | 6,537 |
| International Relations: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | | | | |
| Government Reform: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | –1,995 | –1,995 |
| Current Level | | | –4 | –4 |
| Difference | | | 1,991 | 1,991 |
| House Administration: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | | | | |
| Resources: | | | | |
| Allocation | | –3 | 365 | 88 |
| Current Level | | –3 | | –3 |
| Difference | | | –365 | –91 |
| Judiciary: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | 109 | 109 | 299 | 159 |
| Difference | 109 | 109 | 299 | 159 |
| Small Business: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | | | | |
| Transportation and Infrastructure: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | 3,000 | 4,200 | 8,600 | 11,300 |
| Difference | 3,000 | 4,200 | 8,600 | 11,300 |
| Science: | | | | |
| Allocation | | | | |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | | | | |
| Veterans Affairs: | | | | |
| Allocation | 264 | 264 | 3,205 | 3,205 |
| Current Level | | | | |
| Difference | –264 | –264 | –3,205 | –3,205 |
| Ways and Means: | | | | |
| Allocation | 1,360 | 900 | 15,409 | 15,069 |
| Current Level | 6,425 | 6,425 | 36,708 | 36,708 |
| Difference | 5,065 | 5,525 | 21,299 | 21,639 |

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

| | Revised 302(b) suballocations as of September 20, 2001 (H.Rept. 107–208) | | Current level reflecting action completed as of December 5, 2001 | | Current level minus suballocations | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| | BA | OT | BA | OT | BA | OT |
| Agriculture, Rural Development | 15,668 | 16,044 | 16,018 | 16,282 | 350 | 238 |
| Commerce, Justice, State | 38,541 | 38,905 | 38,656 | 38,847 | 115 | –58 |
| National Defense | 299,860 | 293,941 | 306,697 | 301,120 | 6,837 | 7,179 |
| District of Columbia | 399 | 415 | 452 | 454 | 53 | 39 |
| Energy & Water Development | 23,705 | 24,218 | 24,596 | 24,770 | 891 | 552 |
| Foreign Operations | 15,167 | 15,087 | 15,957 | 15,720 | 790 | 633 |
| Interior | 18,941 | 17,800 | 19,120 | 18,017 | 179 | 217 |
| Labor, HHS & Education | 119,725 | 106,224 | 108,509 | 101,486 | –11,216 | –4,738 |
| Legislative Branch | 2,892 | 2,918 | 2,974 | 2,941 | 82 | 23 |
| Military Construction | 10,500 | 9,203 | 10,500 | 9,190 | | –13 |
| Transportation ¹ | 14,892 | 53,817 | 15,300 | 53,965 | 408 | 148 |
| Treasury-Postal Service | 17,022 | 16,285 | 17,069 | 16,256 | 47 | –29 |
| VA–HUD–Independent Agencies | 85,434 | 88,062 | 85,434 | 88,463 | | 401 |
| Unassigned ² | | | | 13,397 | | 13,397 |
| 662,746 | 682,919 | 682,919 | 661,282 | 700,908 | –1,464 | 17,989 |

¹ Does not include mass transit BA.

² Reflects 2002 outlays for FY2001 Appropriations contained in P.L. 107–38 the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in Response to Terrorist Acts on the United States.

STATEMENT OF FY2003 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS UNDER SECTION 201 OF H. CON. RES. 83—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget authority |
|---|------------------|
| Appropriate Level | 23,159 |
| Current Level: | |
| Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee: | |
| Patent and Trademark Office | |
| Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals, Antitrust Division | |
| U.S. Trustee System | |
| Federal Trade Commission | |
| Interior Subcommittee: | |
| Elk Hills | 36 |
| Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee: | |
| Employment and Training Administration | |
| Health Resources | |
| Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | |
| Child Care Development Block Grant | |
| Elementary and Secondary Education (reading excellence) | |
| Education for the Disadvantaged | |
| School Improvement | |
| Children and Family Services (head start) | |
| Special Education | |
| Vocational and Adult Education | |
| Treasury, General Government Subcommittee: | |
| Payment to Postal Service | 48 |
| Federal Building Fund | |
| Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee: | |
| Section 8 Renewals | 4,200 |
| Total | 4,284 |
| Current Level over (+) under (-) Appropriate Level | -18,875 |

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LEVELS SET FORTH IN SECTION 251(c) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

| | Statutory cap ¹ | Current level | Current level over (+) under (-) statutory cap |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| General Purpose: | | | |
| BA | 546,945 | 659,524 | 112,579 |
| OT | 537,383 | 665,752 | 128,369 |
| Defense: ² | | | |
| BA | n.a. | 333,047 | n.a. |
| OT | n.a. | 336,423 | n.a. |
| Nondefense: ² | | | |
| BA | n.a. | 326,477 | n.a. |
| OT | n.a. | 329,329 | n.a. |
| Highway Category: | | | |
| BA | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| OT | 28,489 | 28,489 | |
| Mass Transit Category: | | | |
| BA | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| OT | 5,275 | 5,275 | |
| Conservation Category: | | | |
| BA | 1,760 | 1,758 | -2 |
| OT | 1,232 | 1,392 | 160 |

n.a. = Not applicable.

¹ Established by OMB Sequestration Update Report for Fiscal Year 2002.

² Defense and nondefense categories are advisory rather than statutory.

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LEVELS RECOMMENDED BY H. CON. RES. 83 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

| | Proposed statutory cap | Current level | Current level over (+)/under (-) proposed statutory cap |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| General Purpose: | | | |
| BA | 699,687 ² | 659,524 | -40,163 |
| OT | 672,950 ² | 665,752 | -7,198 |
| Defense: | | | |
| BA | n.a. | 333,047 | n.a. |
| OT | n.a. | 336,423 | n.a. |
| Nondefense: ¹ | | | |
| BA | n.a. | 326,477 | n.a. |
| OT | n.a. | 329,329 | n.a. |
| Highway category: | | | |
| BA | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| OT | 28,489 | 28,489 | |
| Mass Transit category: | | | |
| BA | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| OT | 5,275 | 5,275 | |
| Conservation category: | | | |
| BA | 1,760 | 1,758 | -2 |
| OT | 1,232 | 1,392 | 160 |

n.a.=Not applicable

¹ Defense and nondefense categories would be advisory rather than statutory.

² Includes \$20,001 million in BA and \$9,347 million in OT for emergency-designated appropriations that are not included in the current level.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 6, 2001.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2002 budget and is current through December 5, 2001. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2002. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House reflect funding for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income Tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. These revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended. In addition, section 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending.

Since my last letter dated September 6, 2001, the following legislation has been enacted into law, and has changed budget authority, outlays, and revenues for 2002:

acted into law, and has changed budget authority, outlays, and revenues for 2002:

An act to provide for the expedited payment of certain public safety officer benefits (Public Law 107-37);

Emergency supplemental appropriations for recovery and response to terrorist attacks (Public Law 107-38);

Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (Public Law 107-42);

An act to implement an agreement for a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Area (Public Law 107-43);

A joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to products of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Public Law 107-52);

The U.S.A. PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107-56);

The Departments of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-63);

The Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-64);

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-66);

The Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-67);

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-68);

An act making continued appropriations, 2002 (Public Law 107-70);

The Departments of Veterans, and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-73);

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-76); and

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-77)

In addition, the Congress has cleared for the President's signature the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (H.R. 2299).

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|--|------------------|----------|-----------|
| Enacted in previous sessions: | | | |
| Revenues | | | 1,703,488 |
| Permanents and other spending legislation | 984,540 | 934,501 | |
| Appropriation legislation | | 280,919 | |
| Offsetting receipts | -321,790 | -391,790 | |
| Total, previously enacted | 662,750 | 893,630 | 1,703,488 |
| Enacted this session: | | | |
| An act to provide reimbursement authority to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior from wildland fire management funds (P.L. 107-13) | | -3 | |
| Fallen Hero Survivor Benefit Fairness Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-15) | | | -7 |
| Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-16) | 6,425 | 6,425 | -31,337 |
| An act to clarify the authority of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the use of fees (P.L. 107-18) | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| An act to authorize funding for the National 4-H Program Centennial Initiative (P.L. 107-19) | | 2 | |
| Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 107-20) | 65 | 4,576 | |
| An act to provide for expedited payments of certain benefits (P.L. 107-37) | 5 | 5 | |
| Emergency supplemental appropriations for response to terrorist attacks (P.L. 107-38) | | 13,397 | |
| Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (P.L. 107-42) | 3,000 | 4,200 | 1,400 |
| An act to implement an agreement for a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Area (P.L. 107-43) | | | -2 |
| A joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment of products of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (P.L. 107-52) | | | -33 |
| U.S.A. PATRIOT Act (P.L. 107-56) | 104 | 104 | |

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget au- thority | Outlays | Revenues |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-63) | 19,148 | 11,901 | ..... |
| Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-64) | 10,500 | 2,678 | ..... |
| Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-66) | 24,595 | 15,972 | ..... |
| Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-67) | 32,137 | 27,936 | ..... |
| Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-68) | 2,974 | 2,509 | ..... |
| Veterans, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-73) | 109,229 | 64,803 | - 32 |
| Agriculture, Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-76) | 75,237 | 41,363 | ..... |
| Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-77) | 39,223 | 26,608 | ..... |
| Total, enacted this session | 322,650 | 222,485 | - 30,001 |
| Cleared, pending signature: | | | |
| Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (H.R. 2299) | 17,505 | 22,021 | ..... |
| Continuing Resolution: | | | |
| An act making continuing appropriations, 2002 (P.L. 107-70) | 412,791 | 243,218 | ..... |
| Entitlements and Mandatories: | | | |
| Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted | 205,224 | 222,014 | ..... |
| Total Current Level | 1,619,571 | 1,603,368 | 1,673,487 |
| Total Budget Resolution | 1,666,635 | 1,615,644 | 1,638,202 |
| Current Level Over Budget Resolution | | | 35,285 |
| Current Level Under Budget Resolution | - 47,064 | - 12,276 | ..... |
| Memorandum: | | | |
| Revenues, 2002-2006: | | | |
| House Current Level | | | 8,898,383 |
| House Budget Resolution | | | 8,878,506 |
| Current Level Over Budget Resolution | | | 19,877 |

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
Notes: P.L. = Public Law.

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. In addition Sec. 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the budget authority allocation in the budget resolution by \$40,147 million and the outlay allocation by \$25,170 million for these purposes. Of those amounts, \$38,701 million in budget authority and \$25,027 million in outlays are not included in current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

For comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,349 million that was appropriated for mass transit. The budget authority for mass transit, which is exempt from the allocations made for the discretionary categories pursuant to sections 302(a)(1) and 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act, is not included in H. Con. Res. 83. Total budget authority including mass transit is \$1,620,920 million.

TRIBUTE TO DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR DAN DAVIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater profession than that of teaching, and I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding educator who, over a 30 year span, has positively impacted the lives of thousands of people.

Dan Davis was recently selected Distinguished Professor of the Year by the faculty and staff of Malcolm X Community College in Chicago under the leadership of Dr. Wayne Watson, Chancellor of the Chicago City Colleges, and Mrs. Ziri Campbell, President of Malcolm X College.

Professor Davis graduated from Crane High School, All American, All State and All City in varsity basketball. He holds a BA degree in education, Summa Cum Laude, and a Masters Degree from Northwestern University in Health and Physical Education.

Dan and I both live in the same community and oftentimes are mistaken for each other since I, too, am sometimes called Dan Davis. I usually tell people that the difference is while Dan was scoring points in basketball, I was analyzing the game from the bench, and while he was graduating Summa Cum Laude, I was graduating "Thank You Laude."

Dan Davis played varsity basketball and was an All Big Ten Academic Selection in 1968-1969 from Northwestern. He has served as Athletic Director for Malcolm X College for the past 13 years, Project Administrator for the National Youth Sports Program for the past 13 years, and Illinois State Coordi-

nator for the National Youth Sports Program for the past 9 years.

In addition to his regular teaching and directorship responsibilities, Coach Davis is an active participant in College Governance, Student Government, Local 1600 of the AFL-CIO, former Vice Chair, and the President's Scholarship Gala Committee.

In 1992, coach Davis was selected by the United States Department of State to teach and to serve as Athlete and Program Specialist in Africa. He taught and supervised sports clinics in Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Professor Davis also served as Vice President for Personnel and Head Basketball Coach for the United States Upper Deck All Stars Professional Basketball Team, which toured Europe from 1996 to 1998.

Professor Davis has earned meritorious awards, among the top ten in the United States, from Malcolm X College for eight consecutive years.

□ 2320

In 1997, Malcolm X college won the Silver Conte Award, designating Malcolm X College's program as the best in the Nation.

Dan Davis has been instrumental in assisting more than 300 students and student athletes in acquiring scholarships as well as their college degrees. Equally important, Professor Davis is viewed by many of his professional peers as a coach, a master teacher and a mentor extraordinary because of his high standards and unswerving commitments to his student, his community, education and his college, where he is indeed a distinguished professor.

In addition to being a distinguished professor, Dan Davis is a distinguished citizen, a good neighbor, a role model, a person who grew up in an inner city

community, Crane High School, which at one time housed what is now Malcolm X College. He returned home, brought his skills and attributes and has given something back, has given something of himself on a regular basis.

Yes, I congratulate Dan Davis and his family for their outstanding citizenship. All of us who know him are proud of his accomplishments. I commend him for not only being a distinguished professor, he is indeed an outstanding citizen and a distinguished American.

IN HONOR OF THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on the three-month anniversary of September 11, I rise to pay tribute to the unsung heroes of the World Trade Center disaster—the thousands of volunteers from the construction trades and the New York City construction industry.

As we all know, the rescue and recovery efforts in response to the attacks on the World Trade Center involved unprecedented, selfless acts of heroism by thousands of firefighters, police officers, Emergency Medical Service workers, and ordinary citizens, who all risked their lives to save others.

But often overlooked is the heroism of thousands of men and women from the building trades who ALSO risked their lives and their health working side-by-side uniformed rescue workers all along.

These volunteers—construction workers, iron and steel workers, and many others—toiled alongside firefighters and police officers, digging tunnels and gaining access to victims by operating cranes, burning steel, driving